THE KU-KLUX TRIALS.

DECISION OF THE COURT ON THE MO-TION TO QUASH THE INDICTMENT.

Judge Bond's Opinion-A Division of the Court-Several Counts Decided to be Bad-The Arraignment of Sherod Childers-Arg_ment on the Right of Peremptory Challenge.

> (SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE NIWS.) COLUMBIA, S. C., December 7.

In the United States Court, to-day, the trial of Allen Crosby and others, charged with violating the Ku-Klux law, was resumed, and Judge Bond delivered the opinion of the court on the motion of the defence to quash the in-

The court decided that the first count, (ob jected to because of vagueness, and of the omission of the names of the persons injured, &c.,) was good; and that the eleventh count, (objected to because the particular election was not set forth, and because it was not shown that the person obstructed was a qualified voter, &2.,) was good. The court was divided on the third count, (objected to because the alleged burglary and battery was an offence exclusively cognizable by the State.) and on the fifth count, (objected to because the person obstructed was not alleged to be a qualified voter, because the unlawful means were not set forth, and because the burglary and battery was an offence against the State.) and on the seventh count, (objected to for same reasons as second, third and fourth counts. The second count, (objected to because it was not alleged that Amzi Rainey was a qualifled voter, nor that there was any election;) the fourth count, (objected to because it was not alleged that Rainey was a citizen of the United States or was qualified to vote otherwise than by the force of the fifteenth amendment;) the sixth count, (same objections as the second;) the eighth count, (objected to because the rights invaded were not shown, nor the means by which he was to be hindered;) the ninth count (objected to because it was not averred in what way Rainey was deprived of the equal protection of the laws, do.,) and the tenth count, (same objections as the ninth,) were decided to be bad. The motion to quash the indict ment was overruled, and Mr. Stanberry's motion to certify the opinion of the court was

The court granted the district attorney the right to enter a nol. pros. on the burglary counts, with the especial understanding that another case of the same nature, to come up to-morrow, is to be submitted without argument, embracing the same points. This was done to save time, many witnesses in this case being present. The defence held that the district atter

had no right to withdraw, and that the case should be immediately certified. This was overruled by the court. Bishop Sanderfer and John Little, of York

were bailed in the sum of three thousand dol-The defence stated they would sever in

their challenges, and the prosecution gave notice that they would sever as to the parties named in the indictment. Sherod Childers, of York County, was then

placed upon trial, and pleaded not guilty. The defence peremptorily challenged one juror, and their right to do so being dealed by the government, an argument followed. The court withheld its decision until to-morrow, pending which the court adjourned.

NOTES AND DETAILS BY MAILS.

The Argument of Reverdy Johnson

In the United States Circuit Court to-day occurred the most important event in the Ku-Klux trials thus far, and perhaps of the whole proceedings—the learned and eloquent argument of the Hon. Reverdy Johnson, leading counsel for the defence, upon the motion to quash the joint indictment against six of the so-cailed Ku-Klux, which charges them with conspiracy and burglary. The improvised court-room contained the largest and by far the most intelligent audience that has yet assembled since the beginning of the trials, and the most marked interest was manifested.

Mr. Johnson was not in good physical con-dition, and this fact, taken in connection with his venerable years, might well have atoned for a far less able argument than he did deliver; but it was soon seen that, despite his advancing age, he lacked none of the careful erudition, the accurate historical information, the vivacity of intellect, or the subtlety of argument that had so long distinguished him. His address was a finished and harmonious creation-the foundations laid solidly and deep, and the superstructure piled with skill and thoroughness, impregnably enclosed and fittingly surmounted.

Previous to the argument by Mr. Johnson the district-attorney introduced, by consent of the defence, one additional point omitted from his argument of Tuesday. Mr. Corbin having resumed his seat, Mr. Johnson, for the

ARGUMENT OF HON. REVERDY JOHNSON. May it please your Honors—I shall best show my sense of the indulgence which the court was kind enough to grant yesterday by proceeding to discuss at once such of the questions which arise under this motion as I

proceeding to discuss at once such a fact questions which arise under this motion as I intend to consider.

It is not my purpose to examine in detail the objections which have been made to the indictment. They are set forth with sufficient full reses in the motion itself, and they have been so ably enforced by my colleague, that I shall deem it unnecessary to say anything further in their support, except to call your honor's attention, before I close, to some general reflections, applicable to criminal pleading in general. My principal object, and I ask the kindness of the court in listening to me; with all the patience which belongs to such a tribunal, will be to examine the fundamental questions which the motion presents; those questions which involve the trae interpretation of the Constitution of the United States, and which consequently involve the rights of the States of which the United States is composed, because by the constitution litself—in

manded by the exigencies of the moment, and with a view to attain such power, they adopted at an early period the Articles of Contederation. Upon their face, the government, if government it could be called, which was consulted by force of those articles, was but a league between the States respectively, which either of them could abandon at pleasure, compelled, only, if the rest of the States should think proper to resort to that course manded by the exigencles of the moment, and

to observe the league.

It has since become evident, as your honors It has since become evident, as your honors know, that a government of that description was wholly inadequate to accomplish the end for which our fathers fought, and in which they triumphed. They desired to make a nation, and with that view, and in order to guard against the consequences which were apparent, of remaining in the confederation, they made and devised the Constitution of the United States. The men of that day, as wise and patriotic as any that Heaven has ever given, saw that there were danger to be apprehended from any government which they might devise. The dangers were two-fold: the dangers arising from the supposed centrifugal force necessarily incident to a government to a centripetal torce incident to a govment composed of States, and the dangers incident to a centripetal torce incident to a government in which all the power should be devolved upon the general government. They designed to guard more especially against the last than the first; they apprehend more dauger from the last than from the first. They had seen, and seen by their experience as colonies, that the most dangerous government in the world is a centralized and consolidated government. That convention was composed of the best

men from the several colonies, which then had become independent States. Each was anxious to preserve the peace within the State, so far as it could be done consistent with the national security, and, therefore, each desired and thought he accomplished the end to give to the Government of the United States no powers which were not necessarily conferred in order to enable us to become a nation. All the domestic powers which belonged to the States before were intended to be left to the States forever, until changed by constitutional amendment. No powers were delegated except such as were ecessary to enable us to deal with foreign na ons, and to accomplish ends as between the tions, and to accomplish ends as between the States themselves that could not be accomplished by means of individual S ate power. The States under the articles of confederation had, by their various conficing regulations, so hampered commerce that conflicts were constantly occurring. They had passed laws for the payment of debts by illegal currency, a currency called by them legal, which had no value in point of They sad passed laws for the payment of debts by illegal currency, a currency called by them legal, which had no value in point of fact. They had disregarded contracts by passing laws violative of their obligations. These powers it was intended to divest them of, and these they are divested of. The restriction of commerce is entrusted exclusively to the commerce is entrusted exclusively to the United States in its legislative department; a restriction upon the States expressed that they should make nothing but coin a tender in payment of debts, and should pass no law impairing the obligation of coursets, and, with a view to make these provisions operative at all times and to secure the benefits with a view to make these provisions operative at all times, and to secure the benefits which they were intended to attain, they constituted—and it was the crowning piece of their work—a indiciary of the United States, and clothed it with all the powers necessary to give effect to every one of the powers of Congress, and to cause the States to observe all the restrictions to which the States were subject by the constitution.

But there is one thing, may it please your

But there is one thing, may it please your honors, that they did not do; there is one thing, my friends will permit me to say, that If any man in that convention had proposed he would hardly have been listened to with respect, and that was to place the frauchise under the control of the Government of the United States, to place the right to vote to be regulated by the Government of the United States. What they have done shows that they

States. What they have done shows that they intended no such thing as that.

The first article of the constitution, which creates the legislative department of the government and provides for the manner in which members of the House of Representatives and the Senate are to be elected, says in so many words, that in the election of members of the House and in the election of a President of the United States, or for electors for the President of the United States, the qualifications of the voter are not to be such as Congress from time to time may provide, but are to be at once and forever, in the absence of constitutional amendments in the of constitutional amendments in th future, such as is prescribed for the election of members of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature; aye, of each State Legislature, may it please your honors. They can change under that provision the regulation of the franchise from time to time, as in their wisdom they may think proper,

can change under the protection of the franchise from time to time, as in their wisdom they may think proper, and that, as we know, has been done from the beginning of the government even to the present day, or at least until these laws were passed. In some States a property qualification was demanded; in some States the age was different from the age prescribed in others; in some States only a clitzen, naturalized or native, could vote; in some States he who came to the United States intending to remain here was made a qualified voter.

Nobody ever dreamed that it was in the power of the United States to change or abolish any of these regulations. And why not? Because suffrage was deemed vital to the existence of the States; because a uniformity of suffrage in the election of the House, and in the election of State officials, was supposed to be absolutely necessary in order to accomplish the ends that they had in view.

Counsel then proceeded to review in detail the provisions of the constitution and the ameadments thereto, with a view to show that nowhere was the authority conferred upon Congress to pass laws regulating the right of suffrage in States for the election of State officials. He then continued: I know, may it please your honors, that the court will do me the justice to believe—I am too old in the profession to attempt to impress upon the court any opinion in relation to constitutional questions which I do not sincerely entertain—but think the court will trust me well enough to believe that—I am sure the presiding judge does—the defence of a prisoner or of parties who have placed their detence in the hands of my iriena and myself, are as nothing compared to the preservation of the constitution upon which our libertles rest. The individual may be incarcerated; he may explate his alleged crimes with his life; he passes off, and the profession to constitution of the constitution and the smalleged or mes with his life; he passes off, and the profession to the constitution of the constitution upon which pared to the preservation of the Constitution upon which our libertles rest. The individual may be incarcerated; he may explate his alleged orimes with his life; he passes off, and the public are not injured. But if he is punished; if the Government of the United States seek to punish him by means of laws they have no constitutional power to pass, then the constitution itself is wounded, through the sides of the prisoner, and the cause of freedom itself is in danger. Man is but a creature of the moment—an atom which time blows away; but the cause of constitutional freedom should never be put in peril, for upon its existence, upon its entargement, rests the hopes, rests the interests, rests the freedom of the people of the United States.

Your honors, therefore, when you are called to pass judgment upon these men are also called to pass judgment upon the Constitution of the United States. Shall it be observed? Shall Congress be permitted, for any purpose, however good, morally speaking, the purpose, however good morally speaking, the purpose of the united States.

don of the United States. Small to be observed? Shall Congress be permitted, for any purpose, however good, morally speaking, the purpose may be, to violate the restrictions which the constitution throws around it?

the constitution throws around it?

Now, what have they done, may it please your honors, in the seventh section of the act? To that I now invite your honors' attention. I mean the act of 1870, upon which the first eight counts of the indictment have been framed. My brother, the district attorney, and I think he said his assistant, the attorney canners were in the same applicable. do not the Constitution of the United States, and which consequently involve the rights of the States of which the United States to composed, became by the constitution itself—in one of the amendments—it was provided that all the powers not delegated to the United States, were reserved to the States, or the people respectively.

Before I take up, may it please the court, the several amendments upon which this indictment is founded, and examine them each separately and then examine them each separately and then examine them all odlectively. I deem it proper to call to the court's attention some principles about which there has never been any dispute, unless they are to be disputed now, for the first time.

At the termination of the revolution, each of the colonies became a separate and independent State, clothed with all the powers which belong to sovereignty, not responsible to any other government. They had severed their connection with the Government of Great Britain, and they declared themselves, in the act of that severance, that themselves, in the act of that severance, that there were there are such men in Congress.

Now, what has the draughtsman of that bill, fin the sot of violating the rule proper to each other excellent set of the severance, that they designed to be forever separate and independent States. The exigencies of the revolution demanded that there should be some bond of union, so as to preserve a united front against the arms of Great Britain. Separate and individual accretions was deviced. That it is the same perfect of the state is and they can say nothing else, that

hose felopies are referred to in the seventh the punishment which is to be inflicted upon him who violates that act. They both said, in clear terms, that, over the laws of South Caro-lina, and over the crimes perpetrated in vio-lation of those laws, the United States have no jurisdiction. Murder, as far as their power is concerned, may go unpunished. Burgiary, as far as their power is concerned, may equally go unpunished. They do not try him, therefore, for murder; do not try him for burgiary, but would punish him for violating the section because he has committed murder or burglary or some other offence.

Now, first, has the Congress of the United

Now, nrst, as the Congress of the United States any power to confer upon the judiciary of the United States the authority to try violations of the criminal law of a State? No, it is conceded. What is it but to try, under this third count, first, the combination or conspiracy, that is one of the offences charged, and the perpetration of that conspiracy is said to be in violation of a law of the United States combents to the peace and dignity of States, contrary to the peace and dignity of the government. Then they go on under the section to say that, in committing the offence which is thus prohibited by the constitution and laws of the Vnited States, and I assume now, for the purpase of the argument of this section, that it is constitutional, that the parties committed some offence which the United these parties, in the act or committing the offence of combining against the privileges secured by the act, committed the crime of burglery, an offence which is against the peace and government, and dignity of the State they have broken; it is the peace and govern-ment of South Carolina which have been dis-turbed. The peace and government of the United States were involved in the dret part

he indictment. the indictment.

Now, may it please your honors, both of the counsel upon the other side say that the jurisdiction which you are now asked to assume, to out the jurisdiction of the State of South to oust the jurisdiction of the State of South Carolina, then a poor man who commits burglary may be punished twice, not punished for the violation of the section. I beg your honors to particularly note. I have endeavored to show you that he is punished because he has committed burglary. He has to be punished first by being confined in prison or the penitentiary, as the laws of South Carolina may direct. He may suffer the whole extent of the penalty which the court is authorized to impose. Then after you have him there under the law of the United States for the offence of hurgitary committed states for the offence of burglary committed against the laws of South Carolina, South Carolina may take him when he comes out or may take him whilst he is in, try him again for the same of-fence, and impose upon him the same penalty. Is that justice, is that law, is that humanity? God himself has almost written son the ablet of the heart a protest against it. man is not to be tried and punished twice for the same offence. The object of the law is fulfilled, the expiation of the crime is full and n he is punished once; yet our

or the same offence. for the same offence.

I maintain, therefore, may it please your honors, if my friends will permit me to say so with great confidence, that Congress had no power whatever to pass the seventh section. power whatever to pass the seventh section:
These are serious questions, may it please
your honors. They involve the relative powers
of the General and State governments in very
material respects. They present for consideration the proposition whether it is in the power
of the Congress of the United States to enlarge
the jurisdiction of the judiciary department of
the United States, by frenching upon the jurisdiction of the judiciary department of the
State. They present the question whether
there is not or may not be a conflict between
the two sovereigntles. These questions, as the two sovereignties. These questions as your honors know, have often been submitted to the judiciary of the United States, and in all questions of reasonable doubt, where the court did not feel perfectly satisfied that the law in question violated any statute of the united States, trey near desured and have accomplished that wish to have that settled by an appeal to the ultimate judicial tribunal, organized by our fathers for the very purpose of settling such controversies. The Government of the controversies of the very purpose of settling such controversies. ment of the United States would not have outlived a score of years but for the Supreme Court of the United States and the support of the judiciary of the United States. It was cer-tainly the object of the far-seeing men by whom that constitution was draited, that in reference to the powers of the General Govern-ment, and the restriction of the newsess of the

whom that constitution was drasted, that in reference to the powers of the General Government, and the restriction of the powers of the States, if differences of opinion should thereafter arise, how are they to be settled? Not as between the nation of the United States and other nations, but by peaceful, judicial arbitration; and a court was organized for that end, holding its tenure of office independently of the Executive and the legislative department of the United States—supreme as far as the powers lodged in them are concerned.

Now, we are called upon to examine the validity of the legislation of Congress. May they not err? Who shall say that they may not? They are men, and it is a part of human nature, and of their nature, to be at times mistaken. Various influences may operate upon them. In high party times, the exigencies which party demands, with a view to its continuance in power, may warp the judgment and blind them to the limits of their authority. The President of the United States—I speak not in reference to this particular case, or with any prejudice—the President of the United States may disregard, or not know, the limits of his power; or, with the view to his success in a second election, he may give his approval to laws not within the scope of legislative authority. A great statutory protection with us, and which is thrown around the citizen, whoever he may be, when charged with any offence, is the writ of habeas corpus, by with us, and which is inrown around the citizen, whoever he may be, when charged with any offence, is the writ of habeas corpus, by which he shall have that charge examined. This must be taken away from him. Congress may claim to define what is rebellion, not to state what was rebellion when that part of the constitution was adopted. But to define it, and then to give to the President of the United States an authority when in his of the United States an authority when in his of the United States an authority when in his judgment such a rebellion as they described existed, and the public safety demanded it, to suspend the writ of habeas corpus, march his legions iato any State in the Union for the purpose of putting down the rebellion. Not an arm may have been raised against the authority of the States or of the United States; the judiciary of both in the exercise, unchallenged, of the jurisdiction conferred upon them by their respective governments. The government of the State, in demanding the interference of this provision of the constitution, as your honors will remember, is, that in the case of demonstrative violence, the Legislature of the State where the violence Legislature of the State where the violence may be perpetrated may call upon the Execu-tive of the United States to come to their aid and when the violence exists in the recess o the Legislature, the Governor of the particu-lar State may invoke the authority of the Uni-

ted States. What have they to do? Do they come un what have they to do? Do they come under the original provision for the purpose of enlarging the judicial jurisdiction of the government of the United States? Certainly not. They had to do that which, in the case supposed, the State is unable to do. They had to assist the State in putting down the domestic violence of the rebellion. When put down, rebels, for rebels they are, are to be tried by the judiciary of the State and of the State.

that provision does not give the courts of the United States the right to try for murder or burglary or any other felony known to the laws of the State of South Carolina, but that United States, chrise the men who were en-gaged in that feaful struggle upon the part of the South withany intentionally improper of the South with any intentionally impropedesign. They had been educated to believe that the right of scession was a constitutional right, or, in the condition in which the Southern States whe placed at the moment the war was commenced, that there was a right of revolutio. I think they made a mistake, a sad mitake, but it was an honest right of the war over much as I mistake. But, the war over, much as I lamented the course they had pursued, I always grasped the hand of a former friend with the same plasure with which I had taken it at the the of my former acquaintance with him.

The war is not over, it seems, now. Are w

The war is not oer, it seems, now. Are we in rebellion now, closes it rage within the limits of South Carlina? They say there was an organization within the State of South Carolina which lookedo depriving some citizens of the State of the rights secured to them by the constitution. have regretted it. But is that rebellion? Way, in that sense, every crime that is perpetrated is a rebellion. Every association, whether called Ku-Kiux, a name, by the way, which the President made classic by the way, which the President made disaste by inserting it in is message, and which will live in all the furre, as one of the classic terms of the day, secause of its being found in the message. All the associations, provid-ed they are in their nature secret, and I think your honor, the pesiding judge, if not my friend the district judge, have once upon a riend the district judge, have once upon a time belonged to exert societies, Masonic or political, societies mended to promote knowledge, and societies glorying in the appellation of knowing atting; but they were hard to put down. I know we found it so in Baltimore, and they found it so in Louisland, where many met were killed in the exercise of the olject of that Know-Nothing conspiracy, mo doubt set on foot for the purpose of acomp ishing some patriotic end; but would the have justified the Government of the United States in declaring Louisland, or Kentucky, or Maryland, where those societies existed, n a state of rebellion? societies existed, n a state of rebellion? or authorizing the President of the United States to send his troops to put it down? I do no mean to be personal, but you, sir, might have been the victim o'the first arrest. They were political, but the rice of this particular society is, that it is intended to interfere with the is, that it is intended to interfere with the right of suffrage, and no man can remain a tenant who does not vote as his landlerd requests, and no man will be employed as a farm hand who is not willing to vote as his employer votes. I do not think the right of suffrage ought to be interfered with. But are these people the only ones who are charged with this fact, if it be true, who are acting when the theory of not recyling or employ.

with this fact, if it be true, who are acting upon that theory of not receiving or employing a man who does not vote as they vote?

How long, may it please your honors, do you think any officer of the United States, high or low, would be permitted to enjoy his office were he known to vote against the party in power. The moment it should become known to the President the order would at once be given, "off with his head." Do you mean to indict that particular sovereignty, that party of which you are honored members? Does not South Carolina in her present government act a good deal upon that theory? government act a good deal upon that theory? Has it not been common to all parties? Whether wise or unwise, patriotic or other whether wise or intwise, patriotto or other wise, as long as men are men and cannot raise themselves above the low level of party objects, the elevation of patriots, looking to the good of their country as the end to be accomplished, and not the distribution of patronage, so long will it be that there will be, in

an assumed right to interfere with the right of suffrage.

The Great Architect of the universe, by His wisdom and power, has so ordered that the planets that fill the neavens shall revolve in their prescribed spheres. He guards, by the laws which He has impressed upon their nalaws which He has impressed upon their nature, against the danger of collision, which would huri them all into chaos and ruin. May it please your honor, may our political planets be suffered also to revolve in their respective orbits, and may God in his mercy so guide and instruct them as not to subject them also to the peril of a collision, which may involve all in ruin, disappoint the hopes of the world, disappoint the hopes of the great men from all in rulu, disappoint the hopes of the world, disappoint the hopes of the great men from whom we have best of the great men in the men of those who fought through the revolutionary struggle, and by their blood and bravery exhibited their devotion to liberty. Let Him in his mercy teach us to guard against such dangerous and perilous collisions and enable us to go on in our respective orbits, distributing happiness and prosperity to all, exciting the admiration of the world, and serve as a beacon to guide and instruct the world in citing the admiration of the world, and serve as a beacon to guide and instruct the world in the best mode of preserving human liberty.

At the conclusion of Mr. Johnson's speech. the district attorney introduced another forgotten point, which led to an informal debate etween Messrs. Stanberry and Corbin; at the conclusion of which the court was adjourned until eleven o'clock to-morrow morning, at which time it is expected that the opinion of the court will be rendered.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, December 7.

The House was engaged in postal affairs.
The Senate was discussing whether a witness who placed the Ku-Klux committee in contempt shall be arrested by concurrent resolutions. tempt shall be arrested by concurrent resolu-tion or by action of the Senate alone.

The Secretary of the Treasury issues notice that on and after the 7th of March, 1872, the principal and accrued interest on the five-twenties, coupon and registered, known as the second series, act February 25, 1862, will be paid at the Treasury Department. The amount of the bonds is twenty millions.

amount of the bonds is twenty millions.

Frederick A. Marden, chief of the division of accounts in the treasurer's office, was arrested by the government. His accounts were twelve thousand dollars short. Marden is a

Massachusetts man.

The Senate committees show no changes in chairmanships. Alcorn succeeds Spender on the Mississippi levees dommittee. The other changes are unimportant. Both houses adjourned to Monday. The proceedings were unimportant.

unimportant.

There is enother defalcation in Treasurer Spinner's office. Seth Johnson, paying interest teller, is short fifty thousand dollars. He had been speculating, and is a New York

ALL ABOUT THE STATE.

-The residence of Dr. T. J. DuBose, of Sumter, was accidentally burned down on Friday.

—A warrant has been issued for the arrest of John B. Frierson and Frederick Edwards, implicated, with Taylor Wilson, in killing Thomas Keith, near Statesburg.

THE WEATHER THIS DAY. Washington, December 7.

A rising barometer, with clearing weather and fresh westerly winds, is probable for Friday on Lakes Superior and Michigan. South-

west wind, with partially cloudy and pleasant weather, will continue in the South Atlantic States. Yesterday's Weather Reports of the Signal Service, U. S. A .- 4.47 P. M., Local Time.

Place of Observation.	Height of Baro-	Thermometer	Direction of Wind	Force of Wind	State of the Weather
Augusta, Ga	30.14	61	W	Light.	Clear.
Baltimore	29.81		SE	Gentle.	Smoky.
Boston	29.69		W	Fr sh.	Thring.
Charleston	30.12		SW	Gentle.	Clear.
	29.87		W	Brisk.	Fair.
	29.90		SW	Gentle.	Fair.
Galveston	30.13	68	3	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Key West, Fla	80.23		NB	Presh.	Clear.
Knoxville, Tenn.	80.13	55	sw	Fresh. Gentle.	Clear.
Memphis. Tenn .	30.06		W	Fresh.	Ulear.
Mt. Washington.	29.40		SW	Fresh.	Cloudy.
New Orleans	30.10		211	Gentle.	Fair.
	29.78		·w	Gentie.	Hazy.
Norfolk	29.90		W	Gentle.	Clear.
Philadelphia	29.01		SW	Fresh.	Fair.
Portland, Me	29.00		W	Gentle.	Clear.
Savannah	30.00		sw	Gentle.	Fair.
St. Louis	20.00		3E	Gentle.	Hazy.
Washington, D.C.	30.08		SW	Fresh.	Clear.

Norz.—The weather report dated 7.47 o'clock, this morning, will be posted in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce at 10 o'clock A. M., and, together with the weather chart, may (by the courtesy of the Chamber) be examined by ship-masters at any time during the day.

FILIBUSTERING BY DAY AND CHAM-PAGNE SUPPERS AT NIGHT.

quabbling Over the Sterling Bonds-New Schemes for Raising the Wind-Bowen Threatens Parker with Impeachment To-day.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE NEWS.] Columbia, Thursday, December 7.

In the Senate to-day Whittemore introduced a bill to abolish the office of financial agent of the State. Whittemore's bill "to protect the State in the future management of its bonds and stocks" was referred to the finance committee. The bill to abolish the salaries and reduce the fees of the solicitors of the Circuit Courts, and the bill to alter the law on the subject of fences, were referred to the committee on the judiciary. The joint resolution authorizing the attorney-general to secure possession of the sterling funded debt bonds and place them in the custody of the secretary of State, and the bill, for the repeal of the sterling funding act, were taken up, but their opponents resorted to filibustering, and after iour hours' trifling the Senate adjourned. In the House, the bill to amend an act for

the assesement and taxation of property was deleated after a long debate. Wilkes then made a speech attacking the Governor's mes-There was a large caucus and champagne

supper at Governor Scott's last night. A plan for getting the sterling bonds issued, and a plan of another general funding bill, are said to have been adopted.

A scheme is en foot in the House to get the bills of the Bank of the State deposited in the Carolina National Bank, and then attach them to provide for the expenses of the Legisla-

Bowen threatens to-night that he will move to impeach State Treasurer Parker to-morrow.

THE WORK OF THE LEGISLATURE. What was Dine on Wednesday.

COLUMBIA, S. C., December 6. Both houses of the Legislature to-day devoted themselves with reasonable industry to the real business of the session, and, considering the nature and habits of the respective menageries, manifested a remarkable degree of self-denial in abstaining from their accustomed but excruciating oratory. In the Senate, in addition to the wholesale clearance of the calendar already reported by telegraph. the following items comprised the main business of the day :

Mr. Corbin submitted the report of the codifying commission and the volume of revised statutes produced by them, which makes a handsomely printed book of over eight hundred pages. The report says:

In submitting this final report, the com-nission desire to state, as a matter of record, that, during the period intervening between March 9, 1869, and the fourth Tuesday of Nomarcu 9, 1869, and the fourth Tuesday of November, 1869, they were employed in preparing a Code of Procedure, which they submitted to the General Assembly at the regular session in 1869; that, since that time, between the sessions of the General Assembly, they have been compared to the General Assembly. have been engaged upon the work which is

Ne desire to call the attention of the Legislature to the fact that section 3 of article V of the constitution provides for the adoption of a registrout, but the constitution provides for the adoption of a registrout, but the constitution of a registrout. felt themselves authorized to enter upon that work under the statute above quoted. The preparation of a Penal Code was clearly not preparation of a Penal Code was clearly not contemplated by the Legislature in this act. We have, consequently, only revised, simplified, digested, arranged and consolidated, under appropriate heads, all the statutes of the State, general and permanent in their nature, in the doing of which we have comprehended all the criminal as well as civil law of the State; and, it will be seen that it appears throughout the volume. A Penal Code can be prepared now, very much more easily than before this compilation was made, and the Legislature will doubtless direct that it be done, it, in its wisdom, it shall deem adviseble.

Mr. Corbin also took occasion to reply in very vigorous language to the attack on the codifying commission in the Governor's mes-

Mr. Smalls introduced quite an important bill in relation to fences, which so amends the existing laws upon the subject as to provide that fences shall not be required around cultivated land, and that animals found astray on such land shall be selzed by the owners of the latter and held until all damages shall be paid by

their owners.

Other bills were introduced as follows: A bill to abolish salaries of the solicitors of the circuit couris of the State, and to reduce the fees of the same, the provisions of which are fees of the same, the provisions of which are that the present salaries of those officers shall be aboushed, and their fees established at seven dollars for each indictment found by the grand juries.

By Mr. Whittemore, a bill which provides

By Mr. Whittemore, a bill which provides that the secretary of State shall be the custodian of all blank bonds and securities of the State, the treasurer to make requisition therefor whenever their issue is required; that bonds hereafter must be signed by the Governor, the secretary of State and comptroller-general before they can be issued, and the coupons signed by the treasurer immediately upon their sale, which sales shall be regularly reported to the comptroller-general; that all hypothecation of bonds, and all conversions, must also be reported to the comptroller-general, who shall keep a record of the same; eral, who shall keep a record of the same; that the treasurer shall promptly cancel all converted bonds, and deliver them to the comptroller-general; that, in cases of appro-priations, the bonds issued shall in no in-stance exceed in either number or amount the limit fixed by the appropriation, and that the amounts hereafter fixed in appropriations shall be considered to be the amounts in bonds and not in money.

By Mr. Allen, the following preamble and

By Mr. Alien, the following preamble and joint resolution:

Whereas, The Supreme Court of the State of South Carolina have decided that the fire loan bondholders and the billholders of the Bank of the State of South Carolina were cred-Bank of the State of South Carolina were creditors, and as such creditors, were entitled to share pro rata in the proceeds of the assets of said bank, and in case the assets should not bring sufficient to pay said bondholders and bilholders in full, that then the State of South Carolina should be liable for any deficiency.

Therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Re-Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same, That in case the proceeds of the assets of the Bank of the State shall be insufficient to pay the par value of the fire loan bonds, as well as the par value of all the bills of the Bank of the State, then, and in such case the county treasurers of the several counties of this State be, and are hereby required to receive said bills in payment for taxes due and to become due to the State of South Carolina.

The figure committee reported as a sub-

to become due to the State of South Carolina.

The fisance committee reported as a substitute for Mr. Owens's bill to regulate deposits, a bill amending the act of August 22, 1968, by striking out the words "Governor, comptroller and treasurer," and inserting instead the words "General Assembly" (the effect being to abolish the financial board and invest the Lordelstray with its noware and dulicy). to abolish the financial board and invest the Legislature with its powers and duties) by requiring weekly reports to the Legislature of all public moneys deposited in bank, and by making public funds subject only to drafts, naming on their face the purpose for which drawn, and the appropriation from which the money is to be taken.

The finance committee also reported favorably on the joint resolutions to require the treasurer to prepare and submit within five days an exhibit of all bonds, stock and securities now on hand, and to secure possession of the bonds printed for the sterling fund loan,

and deposit them in the hands of the secretary of State.

ry of State.

In the House of Representatives three separate reports were presented from Bowley's pap committee of thirty-one, the majority report providing for a list of seventy-six cierks ordinate attachés of the House and other subordinate attaches of the House, and the minority reports recommending twenty-seven and thirty-five respectively. After a spirited little debate the committee was finally discharged without action by the House on any of its reports, and the whois matter of appointments referred back to the speaker and left in his hands as usual. Thus

matter of appointments reserved usual. Thus another legislative mountain labored and brought forth a mouse.

Among the notices of bills to be introduced were bills to regulate passenger fare on rail, roads; to provide for the registration of all State securities and forbid the payment of interests on unregistered bonds; to incorporate the Charleston Loan Association; to repeal the charter of the Charleston Charitable Association for the Benefit of the Free School Fund; to repeal the act authorizing the consolidation of the Greenville and Columbia and Blue Ridge Ballroads; to provide for the funding of all the State indebtedness into one class of securities, and, last but by no means least, notice was given by Mr. Bowen, as preeast, notice was given by Mr. Bowen, as pre dicted in this correspondence, of the intro-duction of the metropolitan police bill, The principal bills introduced were the two

The principal bills introduced were the two following: Bill to create a new county from portions of Marion, Darlington, Williamsburg and Clarendon Counties, and a bill to charter the Charleston, Georgetown and Compaboro Ballroad Company, with Charles B. Stuart, H. M. Drane, E. B. Wiggin, S. P. Vick, W. A. Greenleaf, W. H. McDowell, John Douglass, W. F. Johnson and J. Baxter as incorporators. The directors of the Blue Bidge Company held a meeting this evening, and examined and approved the accounts of the retiring board of officers. Another meeting will be held to morrow. Picker.

NEW YORK ITEMS.

NEW YORK, December 7.

The directors of the Union Club expelled Mayor Hall for alleged connection with the Ring frauds.

The Tribune says the grand jury will indict one high State official and a large number of city officials for bribery and corruption.

The meeting of Tammany Sacnems for the alleged purpose of expelling Tweed had no opportum.

YELLOW JACK KILLED IN NEW OR-LEANS.

The yellow fever deaths for the season were twenty-three. The first death occurred Au-gust 4th, and the last December 4th. There wy frost this week, which extermi was a heavy from

THE OLD WORLD'S NEWS.

PARIS, December 7.

The appointment of Jules Ferry as Minister

Washington is officially announced.

The Figare says that orders were sent to The rigard says that Orders were sent to Cherbourg and Brest to prepare vessels to cruise about the coast of France to prevent another return from Elbs.

A message from Thiers announces that he has notified Great Britain of the intention to abrogate the treaty of commerce at a stipu lated time, but will continue negotiations for readjustment

London, December 7.

There were Republican meetings at Bir mingham and Reading which were disorderly The Reading meeting broke up in a row.

The Prince of Wales is stead: y improving.

Sir James Yorke Scarlett, lleutenant-ge
eral in the British army, is dead; age seve

Millinery, Dressmaking, &t. M BS. M. J. COTCHETT, BRANCH OF MME. DEMOREST, No. 277 King Street, opposite Messas. Carring-ton & Co.

DRESS MAKING in all its brauches. FAT-TERNS always on hand for sale.
Sutching neatly executed. All orders promptly attended to.
nov28-fulmo

Bailraads.

SOUTH CAROLINA RAILE . J. On and after SUNDAY, June 11, the Passes ger Trains on the South Caroana Railroad Will run as follows: L ave Charleston Lave Charleston

A rive at Augusta

Lave Charleston

Arrive at Columbia

FOR COLUMBIA

Lave Charleston

FOR CHARLESTON

A rive at Charleston

6.00 A. M

Railroad.

Night Train connects with Macon and Augusts
Railroad.

Columbia Night Train connects with Greenville
and Columbia Railroad.

Columbia Night Train connects at Kingville daily (excapt Sundays) with Day Passenger Train, and runs through to Columbia and returns on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays.

A. L. TYLER, Vice-President.
S. B. PICKENS, G. T. A ian19 OFFICE OF THE SAVANNAH AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD.

CHARLESTON, S. C., November 22, 1871.
On and stier WEDNESDAY, November 22, the 'assenger Trains on this Road will run as follows:

C. S. GADSDEN,
Engineer and Superintendent,
S. C. BOYLSTON, Gen'l Ft. and Ticket Agent.

NORTHEASTERN RAILEGAD COM-

UHABLESTON, S. C., February 11, 1871. Trains will leave Charleston Daily at 6:30 A. M. and 6 P. M. nd 6 P. M.
Arrive at Charleston 7:30 A. M. (Mondays exepted) and 2:30 P. M.
Train does not leave Charleston 6 P. M., Sur

Train does not leave Charleston 6 P. M., Sub Avs.

Train leaving 6:30 A. M. makes through connec-tion to New York, via Richmond and Acquis Ureck only, going through in 40 hours.

Passengers leaving by 6 P. M. Train have choice of route, via Richmond and Washington or via Portsmouth and Baltimore. Those leaving FRIDAY by this Train lay over on Sunday in Bal-timore. Those leaving on Saturday remain Sub-aly in Wilmington, N. C.

This is the cheapest, quickest and most pleasant oute to Cincinnati, Onicago and other points west and Northwest, both Trains making con-actions at Washington with Western train-of Baltimore and O hio Baltrad.

S. B. Soldmons.

P. L. GLEAFOR, General Ticket Agent. B. B. BOLOMONS.

Immigration Association: DON'T LETSTHERE

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY SLIP!

THE SOUTH CAROLINA LAND AND IMMIGRATION GIFT CONCERTS Will take place

POSITIVE DRAWING, JAN. 8, 1872.

WITHOUT FAIL

On the day appointed.

SECURE FOUR TICKETS AT ONCE.

The chances are unusually good—one ticket in overy sixty-two is sure to draw a prime.

Orders for Tickets received up to the 5th of Jan.

uary, after which time no more lickets will b

SINGLE TICKETS SE BACH

Therein O to wide add - 47

NO POSTPONEMENT! lengther of the sometime to

COMMISSIONERS AND SUPERVISORS OF DRAWING: General A. R. WRIGHT, of Georgia. General BRADLEY T. JOHNSON, of Virginia

Colonel B. H. RUTLEDGE, of South Ca

Hon. BOGER'A. PRYOR, of New York. Greet inducement and reduction in price of

Remittances can be made to us, and the tickets will be sent by return mail by BUTLER, CHADWICK, GARY & Co.,

Charleston, S. C., or our Agents. General M. W. GARK.

Tickets can be procured of E. SERRING & OC., and J. L. MOSES, General Agents, No. 34 Broad

NEW PASHIONS. with a bilder will be conve

MENKE & MULLER, MERCHANT TAILORS, NO. 325 KING STREET, Invite attention to their large and splendid

STOCK OF CLOTH, CLOTHING, FURNISHING GOODS, &C.

READY MADE SUITS for all ages, from the smallest boy to the largest man.

Dress and Busiaess Suits of all descriptions.

Elegant Overcosts, Pea Jackets, Derby and Plain Sack Suits, Fine English Walking Coats and Suits of all calors, Single and Double Breasted Black Frock Coats, Black Docatin and Enoy Cashimere Dress Pants, Velvets, eilks, Cloth, Oaster Beaver and Cassimere Vests, manufactured under our own observation. We are therefore sure of a good is and durable work.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT

Is supplied with the finest selection of BROAD-GLOTHS, Deckins, Castor Beavers, Chinchilla Diagonals, Meltons, and all styles of Cassimers for Busines Suits. Velvets, Silts, Plush and Cassimere Vestings. And a variety of handsome Pan-tales. Betterns which we make an to order by measure at the shortest notice, and guarante first class and proper workmanship.

FURNISHING GOODS.

This Department is supplied with the celebrated STAR SHIRTS, Imported and Domestic signing Shaker Flannel, All-Wool Underwear Goods, Half Hose, Supendera, Handkerchießt, Linen and Paper Ond: and Collars, Imperial, Alexander snd Courvoisier's Kid Gloves. And a full assortment of Backstin, Dogskin, Beaver and Cass. Gloves. And a very large assortment of Silk, Alpaca and Scotch Gingham Water-Proof [146] Umbrellas. Our Stock has been selected with the greatest care, and prices marked very low in plain figures. Our motto is quick sales and small profits, fair Gealings. Goods may be returned if not satisfactory. Bayers in our line will find it to their advantage to give us a call.

dotels and eval and VISITORS TO CHARLESTON new of them are

SHOULD BE SURE TO STOP

AT THE

MILLS HOUSE to the Total to DURING THEIR STAY IN THE CITY.

This elegantly appointed HOUSE, which was temporarily closed during the prevalence of the lever, has now been reopened after having un-

dergone many important improvements with a view to the increase I comfort of the guests. Mr. D. C. BURNETT, Proprietor of the Ottawa House, Montreal, Canada, will, in connection with Mr. PARKEE, conduct the MILLS HOUSE in

a style second to that of no Hotel in the country. SAXTON HOUSE,

BEAUFORT, S. C.

This House, situated on Bay street, commo fine view of BEAUFORT RIVER,

and many of the Sea Islands. The travelling public will find here a desirable and CONVENIENT HOME.

and the invalid will find no better or more health-

SOUTHERN COAST spend the winter. The House is within ave inutes' walk of Steamboat, and fifteen minutes walk of Railroad communication. A good .

as just been added to the House. Western Union Telegraph Office on first floor. M. M. KINGVAN,

LIVERY STABLE

ELECTRO-MAGNETIC BATTERIES, MEDICINE CHESTS, PHYSICIANS, SABDLE BAGS, &c. DR. H. BARR, No.131 Meeting street

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